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UNWRITTEN POEM.

There are poems unwritten and songs unsung,
Sweeter than any that ever we heard;
Poems that wait for angel tongue,
Songs that but long for a paradise bird.

Poems that ripple through lowliest lives,
Poems unnoted and hidden away
Down in souls, where the beautiful thrives
Sweetly as flowers in the airs of May.

Poems that only the eagles above us,
Looking down deep in our hearts may behold;
Felt, though unseen, by the beings who love us,
Written on lives all in letters of gold.

An Awkward Mistake.

Now, Tom don't forget to bring my waterproof down to the station, if the weather is damp or rainy. I shall come up by the eight o'clock train."

I looked up from my books at the speaker, my sister Lottie.

"Very well, my dear," I replied, submissively; I suppose I must come; but, really, if you young ladies learned to be a little more self-reliant in these small matters, it would be better."

"If I weren't sure that you said that to aggravate me, Tom," retorted my sister, "you shouldn't come at all. Some day you'll be glad enough to carry bag, cloak, and umbrella for some fair damsel or other, and won't I tease you then!"

"You do that pretty well now," I ventured to observe. "But excuse me, Lottie, you'll certainly lose your handkerchief if you let it hang out of your pocket like that;" for Lottie's dress was of the most fashionable description, and the pockets were certainly more for ornament than use.

"I haven't lost it yet, Tom," was the reply, "and I'm not more likely to lose it now.

Miss Lottie disappeared, and I went back to my books.

Absorbed by my occupation, the time passed unnoticed, till the chime of a distant clock reminded me of my engagement.

"Half-past six, I suppose," I muttered, and was resuming my work, when it occurred to me to make sure

I looked at my watch. Could it be correct? Half-past seven! No doubt of it, and I had only just time to reach the station. But stay; what was the weather?

I walked to the window, devoutly hoping as I drew aside the curtain to see a clear, dry night. Vain hope! The clouds were gathering, and there was a damp, chill mist perceptible.

I dropped the curtain with a sigh, hastily put away my books, took up Lottie's waterproof from the chair on which she had placed it, and stepping into the hall, put on a loose, rough overcoat and soft felt hat that I often wore after dark, and thus equipped, sallied forth.

Eight o'clock struck as I arrived, and I saw, close at hand, a young lady, evidently my sister Lottie, standing at the edge of the road.

"Ah!" I said to myself, "the train was in a little earlier, and Miss Lottie is looking for me."

I was just about to speak to her, when a sudden thought flashed into my mind. As she stood, her back was toward me, and her white handkerchief was plainly visible hanging over the edge of her pocket.

I remembered my caution to her before she started, and exulted at the opportunity of convincing her of its wisdom.

First taking another look at the unconscious damsel to be sure of her identity, I stepped quietly forward, and taking hold of the handkerchief, gently drew it forth.

As I did so, something fell to the pavement with a sharp metal sound. This startled the young lady, and she turned with a slight exclamation.

Good heavens, it was a perfect stranger!

For a moment I was speechless; then, recovering myself a little, was about to stammer forth an apology, when a heavy hand was laid on my shoulder, and a gruff voice said:

"Now, my man, you're caught this time, and no mistake!"

And looking round, I saw a policeman at my side.

This unexpected salutation gave a sudden turn to my feelings.

"What do you mean? How dare you?" I exclaimed, indignantly, while the lady looked from one to another in amazement.

"Come, now," responded the unmoved official, "that's good, that is! Why, I've been watching you all the time. You come up unbeknown to the lady, take her handkerchief, and——Why, there's her purse at your feet now!"

And as he spoke, he pointed to a dark object upon the pavement.

It was a purse, sure enough, and I must have pulled it out with the handkerchief.

"Pick it up, please, miss, and perhaps you'll be so good as to accompany us to the station."

While he was speaking, I gathered together my scattered senses.

"I assure you, policeman, you are entirely mistaken," I said, as calmly as I could, which was not very calmly, as a number of persons had by this time collected, and appeared to be highly enjoying my discomfiture.

"My name is Henderson—Thomas Henderson; I came to the station to meet my sister: I mistook this lady for her, and, in a joke, took her handkerchief. Stay; I will give you my card."

And I put my hand into my coat-pocket for my card-case. It was not there.

Then I remembered that I had left it with my pocketbook on the hall table, and I had thus no means of proving my statement.

"I thought so," remarked the official, in a tone of intense sarcasm. "Per'aps your sister's got it, mindin' it for you."

At this juncture the stranger interposed. She had, no doubt, noticed the unfortunate waterproof which I still clutched, though I had entirely forgotten it.

"This"—she hesitated a moment—"this gentleman is carrying a lady's clock, and he surely would not do so if he——" She stopped short.

"If he had meant to take your property," said the policeman, completing his sentence. "Lor' bless you, miss, you've no idea of the dodges of these chaps."

For a moment the wild thought flashed across my mind of tripping him up and thus escaping, if I could, but I dismissed it as soon as formed. Recaptured was highly probable, and the attempt would only give a color to the accusation.

So, swallowing my wrath as best I could, and subsiding into sullen silence, I walked by the side of my captor, and followed by a miscellaneous crowd, who indulged in a variety of remarks on my appearance and demeanor, we reached the station.

The charge was preferred at the station, and the sergeant, turning to me, asked what I had to say

I gave an account of the whole affair. He heard me very quietly, and, without taking any notice of my demand to be released, then turned to the young lady.

She gave her name as Margaret Lindsay, and having related her share in the matter (with evident discomfort at finding herself in so unpleasant a position), concluded by expressing her conviction it was all a mistake.

"Well, Mr. Henderson," said the sergeant, "I must detain you while I send to the address you have given, and it will simplify matters if Miss Linesay will be good enough to remain for a short time. We shall then no doubt be able to settle this unpleasant affair. Hilton,"—this to the policeman who still lingered near the door—"show this lady into the other room. Jones, Mr. Hendersoon will occupy No. 3."

I followed my original captor, while my fair companion disappeared through an open doorway close at hand, which, as I passed it, afforded me a glimpse of a snug room within.

For my own part, I was by no means charmed with No. 3.

It might, by a stretch of the imagination, have been called a room, but had a wonderful resemblance to a cell, constructed on a somewhat larger scale than usual.

Here Mr. Jones left me, closing the door carefully after him. Seldom has time passed so wearily. About a quarter of an hour elapsed, and there came suddenly a noise of cab wheels, a hasty rush of footsteps and sound of voices in the outer room. I listened intently, and recognized Lottie's tones, mingled with, and now and then overpowered by, those of our revered parent.

At this moment, my door was opened by Mr. Jones, in whose manner was an obvious mingling of discomfort and apprehension.

I passed hastily, leaving his muttered appeal to me, "not to be hard on a man," unheeded, and entered the room where the others were assembled,

"Oh, Tom!" cried Lottie, running up to me; "what a dreadful plight you've been in; and all my fault!" she added, in a penitent tone: "The train was in early, and I didn't see you just outside the station, so I went straight home, I'm so sorry!"

My father started to abuse the officer.

"My dear sir——" began the sergeant, blandly, but my irate parent would not be checked.

"In former days, sir, the police were men, and had brains, and used them; now they're machines, like that fellow there!" And he glared wrathfully at Policeman Jones, who had shrunk as much out of sight as possible in a corner of the room.

"My subordinate," remarked the sergeant, "only did his duty in acting as he has done." Here Policeman Jones brightened considerably. "Thefts of this kind are so frequent, that we are compelled to exercise all possible vigilance, and as a man of the world, sir, you will readily admit that it would not do for us to be guided by the apparent outward respectability of the accused, when such respectability often serves as a cloak for nefarious practices."

This was so obvious as to be undeniable, and my father consequently relieved his irritation, which had only partially subsided, by attacking me.

"And why on earth couldn't you be more careful, Tom, instead of making a fool of yourself in that fashion? I can't see much likeness between Miss Lindsay and Lottie."

I had by this time completely regained my composure, and briefly saying, "I will show you, sir," addressed the damsel who had been the innocent cause of my difficulties.

"Will you be so kind, Miss Lindsay, as to turn slightly round, keeping your face away from us and the light. Thank you. Now, Lottie!" And crossing the room to my sister, I placed her in a similar position by the side of our new acquaintance.

An involuntary exclamation burst from my father, and even the sharp eyes of the officials might have been deceived. Standing thus together, in the wavering rays of the solitary gaslight, the resemblance was nearly perfect. In height, figure, and dress they were almost identical, and the curling hair completed the deception.

"It is easy to see how the mistake occurred, Mr. Henderson," said the sergeant; "and I can only again express my sincere regrets at the inconvenience and delay which you have been subjected to."

I bowed in acknowledgment, and we prepared to leave the station.

As it appeared, however, that Miss Lindsay's residence was not far from our own, a second hansom was procured, which I managed to secure for her and myself, Lottie and my father returning in the one by which they had come.

Somehow or other, the ride seemed a remarkably short one, and as I said 'Good night!' to Margaret Lindsay at her own door, I resolved that it should not be my fault if our acquaintance did not continue.

This resolve I was able to carry out. Acquaintance ripened into friendship, friendship into intimacy, and—well, in short, we were married some months ago.

The servants of both households entertained their relatives and friends in honor of the occasion, and among them, evidently in close attendance on Jenny, our pretty housemaid, I recognized no less a person than my quondam captor, Policeman Jones.

Worse than that.

They were talking about the Texas penitentiary as a reformatory institution. One gentleman said that the convict was taught a trade and when released, often became a useful citizen. Gilhooly took the negative side. He said:

"They come out worse than they went in. If they are sent to the penitentiary for stealing, as soon as they get out they murder somebody. I knew a young man who was sent up for stealing a pair of pants from a house, while drunk. He was released at the end of three years, and instead of having some regard for the lives and feelings of his fellowman, he went right off and—"

"Murdered his father?"

"Worse than that."

"Murdered his father and mother?"

Gilhooly laughed and said:

"Ten thousand times worse. He was no sooner out, than he took lessons on the violin."

"Humph! from the way you talked I thought he got himself elected to the Legislature."

Great qualities make great men.

Rescued by an Indian.

When I was quite young, my father went as missionary to the Indians who lived in what was known as the Red River district. We made the voyage down the river from St. Joseph, Mo., in two canoes, which were drawn upon shore for us to sleep in at night, a bright fire being kindled in front of them to keep off prowling animals.

In this way our little party, consisting of my father, mother, one older sister, myself, and two boatmen journeyed to the mission station. The station was a long, low, double building of logs, already occupied by another missionary named McCoy. He had lived, until our family came, without any other companion but a half-breed Indian called Tony.

Supplies were sent to this lonely spot by the Board of Missions and other friends from the States. These were brought down the river in canoes, and hauled up to the station on a rude sled by a yoke of stout oxen,

One day McCoy and my father had gone to the river for a load of supplies. It was a day's journey to the landing and back. Tony had gone with them. No one was left at home but mother and us two girls.

The day passed very pleasantly. Toward noon, as we were watching mother about her work, my sister suddenly clapped her hands, and cried out, "Oh, what a big dog!"

We turned to the door, and my mother uttered a cry of terror, for in the doorway there stood, not a dog, but a large black bear.

He was probably drawn by the smell of the sugar and molasses, for bears are very fond of sweets. We were greatly frightened and could not leave the cabin, because the animal was between us and the door.

If we could have got to the ladder and up the loft, we might have escaped that way; but the barrels were in front of the ladder, and so was Bruin. There was really no way of escape, so my mother drew us two children close to her, and took refuge behind the great packing box, where she had been at work, thus putting a slight barrier between us and our unwelcome visitor.

A barrel of crackers was open, and we found out then that bears like crackers, for that fellow soon upset the barrel and munched as many as he pleased, while we looked helplessly on, and saw our luxuries disappear.

But he was anxious to get at the sugar, and soon left the crackers and began to paw and scratch at the sugar barrel, which was not open, and which stoutly resisted his efforts.

He grew angry, and, with a fierce growl, gave it a smashing blow with his huge paw, and lifted his foot for another; when a report from a rifle sounded in our ears, and we heard the ping! of a ball just as Mr. Bruin rolled, a huge, woolly heap, on the floor. The sound of horse's feet followed, and, as my mother hurried out from her refuge, our deliverer stood in the wide doorway.

He was a stalwart Indian, with long black hair streaming half a yard down his back, and a scarlet blanket wrapped around his strong limbs. We children were almost as much afraid of him as of the bear. But all the Indians who came to the mission were friendly, and my mother knew this one. He was a Cherokee chief called Ma-shoon-tire, which means "The Running Wind."

"Ha! Squaw heap scare?" he cried, with a laugh. "Me see tracks, track him in house! Shootee! No hurt?" accompanying his words with expressive pantomime.

My mother told him we were not hurt, and thanked him for shooting the bear, in words which he could understand.

"He! he! Bear much good meat!" said Ma-shoon-tire. "Bear want eatee up you. Now you eatee up bear."

At my mother's request, he dragged the huge carcass outside the door; but when she told him it was his bear, as he had shot it, he emphatically refused to claim it.

My mother then gathered up a pailful of the scattered crackers and gave them to Ma-shoon-tire, who, when he learned their use, seemed to be as delighted with them as the bear had been. He filled the capacious hunting-pouch at his side with them, and then began to examine the goods which my mother had been taking out of the box when she was interrupted by his bearship.

Among other things there were two or three little cotton pocket-handkerchiefs, printed with figures of cats and dogs and large A-B-C's in bright red. They had been sent to us children, but the great Cherokee chief was so delighted with them that my mother, grateful to him for saving her from a great danger, gave him two of them.

He took them in great glee from my sister's hand, tied one on his streaming black hair, and the other to the end of his rifle-barrel, by one of its corners. Then he paraded before the small looking-glass and admired himself until he was tired.

At length he turned to my shrinking little sister, and said, "Little papoose makee Ma-shoon-tire fine! Ma-shoon-tire makee little papoose fine! Big much heap fine!" And, taking from his pouch a long string of brilliant beads made of various colored glass, he threw them over her neck, pleasing her almost as much as the gay little handkerchiefs had pleased him.

An English Farmer of the Olden Times.

The house was small, for in those days farmers did not look to live in villas, and till within the last few years even the parlor floor was of stone flags. Rushes used to be strewn in the halls of palaces in ancient times, and seventy years ago old Jonathan grew his own carpets. The softest and best of the bean straw grown on the farm was selected and scattered on the floor of the sitting room as warm and dry to the feet, and that was all the carpet in the house. Just before sheep shearing time, too, Jonathan used to have the nettles cut that flourished round the sheds, and strewn on the floor of the barn. The nettles shrivelled up dry, and the wool did not stick to them, but could be gathered easily. With his own hands he would carry out a quart of beans to the pigs—just a quart at a time and no more, that they might eat every one, and that none might be wasted. So, to, he would carry them a few acorns in his coat pocket, and watch the relish with which the swine devoured their favorite food. He saved every bit of crooked wood that was about the place; for at that date iron was expensive, and wood that had grown crooked, and was therefore strong as well as curved, was useful for a hundred purposes. Fastened to a wall, for instance, it did for a hook upon which to hang things. If an apple tree died in the orchard it was cut out to form part of a plough and saved till wanted. Jonathan's hard head withstood even the whirl of the days when corn was at famine prices. But these careful economies, this continual saving, put more money in his purse than all that sudden flush of prosperity. Every groat thus saved was as a nail driven into an oak, fixed and stable, becoming firmer as time went on. How strangely different the farmers of to-day, with a score of machines and appliances, with expensive feeding stuffs, with well-furnished villas! Each one of Jonathan's beans in his quart mug, each one of the acorns in his pocket, became a guinea. Jonathan's hat was made to measure on his own special block by the hatter in Overboro' town, and it was so hard and stout that he could sit upon it without injury. His top boots always hung near the fireplace, that they might not get mouldy; and he rode into market upon his "short-tail horse," as he called his crop-tail nag. A farmer was nothing thought of unless he wore top boots, which seemed a distinguishing mark, as it were, of the equestrian order of agriculture. But his shoes were made straight; not as now, one to each foot—a right and a left—but each exactly alike; and he changed his shoes every morning, wearing one on one foot one day and on the other the next, that they might not get worn to either foot in particular. Shoes lasted a great length of time in those days, the leather being all tanned with oak bark only, and thoroughly seasoned before it was cut up. There is even a story of a farmer who wore his best shoes every Sunday for seven years in Sundays—fifty years—and when he died had them buried with him, still far from worn out. At that date folks had no banking accounts, but kept their coin in a strong chest under the bed, sometimes hiding it in strange places. Jonathan was once visiting a friend, and after they had hobnobbed a while the old fellow took him, with many precautions that they should not be observed, into the pigsty, and showed him fifty guineas hid in the thatch. That was by no means all his property, but the old fellow said with a wink that he liked to have a little hoard of his own that his wife knew nothing about.

Jupiter's Satellite Seen Without a Glass.

For nearly a month the Sacramento and Coast Range valleys have been filled with dense smoke, and the distant mountain ranges have all been hidden. Even the bold, dark, grand mass of Mount Helena, distant but twenty-four miles, was barely visible through the thick atmosphere. The upper limit of the smoke stratum was quite sharply defined to the eastward; above it the sky was generally clear, but upon the present occasion only moderately so. The weather for some time had been warm and pleasant, without clouds or wind. On the early evening of Monday, September 20, we were looking at the obscured moon struggling through the dense smoke; Jupiter, at an estimated elevation of about 8 degrees, was emerging from it, and for an elevation of 25 to 30 degrees the whole sky was hazy, and stars of the fifth magnitude, and even some of the larger ones, were not visible to the naked eye. There was not the least radiation to Jupiter, and the planet rose through the smoky but quiet atmosphere into the thinner smoke or haze without radiant points of light to blur his appearance. With the unassisted eye Prof. Davidson detected the third satellite of Jupiter, to the left and below the disk of the planet; but, lest he might be mistaken, he refrained from calling attention to it for some minutes, until there could be no possible mistake, when he announced the visibility of a satellite, but without stating its position in relation to the primary. All the officers immediately announced its visibility and position, but naturally wondered why it should be seen so unmistakably through such a thick, hazy atmosphere. A binocular, or good field glass, with magnifying power of 7 diameters, revealed it, and also showed the other satellites on the side of the planet, but revealing the first and second satellites with difficulty, until the planet had risen somewhat higher. The third satellite continued visible to the naked eye for perhaps twenty minutes, when the moon rose above the smoke stratum, and the planet began to exhibit traces of radiation, when the satellite was lost to the naked eye, although all the satellites had become much brighter than before in the field of the binocular. Upon subsequent nights, after the smoke had in a great measure been blown away, with a remarkably clear sky and no moon, but with great radiation to the planet, no satellites have been surely made out with the unassisted vision.

Extracting Essential Oil.

The extraction and concentration of the sweet odors of flowers is an ancient art, and up to recent times the old methods were followed with only small improvements. If the plant was very rich in oil, like orange-peel, the method of "expression"—that is, pressure—was used; or if the essential oil was sufficiently volatile to leave its natural home by application of gentle heat, 'distillation" was sufficient, and is still adopted. When, as is commonly the case, the heat required for dry distillation would char the petals or leaves and partially decompose the oil, the distillation was effected with the aid of water, the steam of which carried over the perfume, which was condensed with the water, and afterwards separated from it. Extraction by solution of the resinous matter in alcohol or ether, and slow evaporation with or without water, is another method; but neither of these is applicable to some of the most delicate perfumes that reside closely packed in the cells of flower petals, and are so sensitive to chemical violence that their sweetness departs if they are strongly heated or otherwise coarsely treated. The old method of operating on these was to macerate or soak them in carefully melted fats or cold oils for several hours, and then to separate the essential oil from the fatty oil by agitation with alcohol oil. The pomades and lip-salves of our grandmothers were the fats thus perfumed directly, and from which the concentrated perfume was either partially or not at all separated by the alcohol. "Enfleurage" is still more delicate process applied by the old perfumers for obtaining some of their choicest products. They saturated cotton cloths with olive oil, spread these on frames of wire gauze, sprinkled the buds or petals on them, then piled them in layers and left them, in some cases several days, to absorb the perfume as it rose naturally; or a film of pure fat was spread over a plate of glass, and the buds sprinkled upon that.

It is one thing to be tempted; another to fall.

A Hackney Coach Driver.

"Business is getting dull in my line," said a hackman in Pittsburg. "I don't make the good hauls that I used to. I'spose, young man, that I have hauled more people of note in that hack of mine out there than all the rest of the hackmen in this town together." "How is that?" queried the reporter. "Well, I have hauled all the great actors and actresses that have come to this city for the past twenty years. Seems to me that the profession is getting to know me, and whenever I see Lawrence Barrett get off the train I says, 'How are you, Mr. Barrett?' and he turns round and recognizes me. Barrett is a good fare and pays double, so he don't forget the hackmen. The last time that he was here I hauled him to the hotel and then to the theatre and when he got out he felt in his pockets and found he hadn't a cent with him. I says 'All right, Mr. Barrett,' and he told me to call at the hotel the next day. I went around and he gave me a gold piece. Barrett is generous to us hackmen, and always has a kind word or a joke to pass with us. He is not like old Forrest, who is dead and gone. I hauled him down from the depot once, and my front axle broke at the corner of Grant Street. I thought old Forrest would kill me. He jumped out of the hack and stormed and raged and swore like a madman. I tell you he was not a nice customer to handle. Alice Oates, in her palmy days used to be a very dainty customer. She would come out and look into my coach very carefully before getting in, and was dreadfully afraid that the cushions would soil her dress; then she would look at the horses and the rig to see if it was stylish. Within the last few years, however, she has not been near so particular. She has changed a great deal since those early days. Formerly she would come dancing out in a vivacious, sprightly way, that made her look very pretty, but now when she comes here she walks to my hack with her head down, as slow and demure as a priest. She don't seem to care now whether the cushions soil her dress or not. She always paid me well, and I rate her among my best fares. I suppose you remember when that old Italian, Salvini, was here. Well, he was a curious fare; he couldn't speak English, and when I started for the hotel would rattle on the window and stick his head out looking at the buildings. He stopped me on Smithfield Street, and pointed to the smoke overhead; it was rather misty that day, and he did not seem to understand what caused it.

"Fechter was a mighty particular man about driving, and would almost always make me drive slow. When he came here to open the Opera House I hauled him from the depot, and he began rehearsing some part in the hack and got very much excited. I guess people on the sidewalks who heard him and saw his gestures thought I was hauling a madman. Henry Ward Beecher is a nice fare. I get him every time he comes here to lecture; he always has a kind word and a joke and never gets mad if I get stuck in a crowd of wagons. He always gives me a pass to his lectures. Theodore Tilton is a cranky sort of a fare, and never would say much to me, I tried to draw him out two or three times when I have hauled him, but he would always tell me to mind my own business. He always saw that he gave me the right fare and no more. I tell you what it is, taking them all in all, lecturers and professionals make the best fares. I have got so now I can tell as quick as I see my old customers whether times are good with them or not, and while they always pay well, they pay better when they have had a good run of luck.

"I could go over a long list of stars that I have hauled, but these I have given you will do for samples. Clara Louise Kellog is a curious fare to haul. Every time I have hauled her she finds something to scold me about. And one time she had a terrible row with Miss Cary in my hack about something. I tell you I expected to see a hair-pulling match, but they quieted down before we reached the hotel. I see by the papers that Ole Bull is dead. Poor Ole, he was a mighty kind-hearted man. The first time I hauled him I looked a little hard up, and he talked and chatted with me about my business, and gave me a ten-dollar bill. He was a mighty good man, so he was.

"Lucille Western was a strange fare. She was always beaming with kindness. I hauled her down to the hotel one night, and she told me to wait and take her to the theatre. The front window was open, and she would ask me all sorts of questions about Pittsburg and its people. After she got her supper she came out to get into the hack, and I noticed she had been drinking. She spoke very kindly to me though, and when she got to the theatre told me to keep my hack at the door for her. I told her all right, and was driving away when she called me back and asked me if I wanted to see the play. I told her I could not afford to waste the time, and she said: 'Oh, never mind, I'll pay you double.' She gave me a pass and I went in. She played *Leah* that night, and I tell you she played it for all there was in the part. When she came to the 'curse scene' she beat her face on the floor. She was very much excited, and I think I will never see a woman play that part as she did that night. Poor Lucille, she didn't live very long after that night.

The Great River of Alaska.

Alaskan explorers report one of the largest rivers in the world, the Yukon, as navigable for steamers 2500 miles, and 500 miles from its mouth it receives a very large navigable tributary. The basin formed by the confluence is twenty-miles wide. The Yukon is nearly as large as the Mississippi. Indians are everywhere and war between the tribes is continuous. There is snow for six months, and without roads, dog sledges find good traveling. Game abounds, and Indians have an easy life. From seven to nine dogs make a team, the old one being the leader. The driver has to watch this dog. If it gets on the scent of game it is off and the whole team demoralized. Off they scamper through the woods and thickets, upsetting the load, smashing the sled, tearing the harness and giving him days of hunting to restore the *status quo*. So vast a country, traversed by navigable waters, will tempt the restless and speculative adventurers to explore it.

If evil be said of thee and it is true, correct it; if it be a lie, laugh at it.

Shame is worse than death. He who weeps from the heart will draw tears from the blind.

How She Cooked His Rice.

Sakti Kumara, the hero of a curious Hindustani story, preferred testing a damsel's capability before tying the knot. Master of a prosperous and profitable business, he came to the conclusion that a wife was wanted to complete his happiness, and determined to go in search for one. Adopting the guise of a fortune-teller, and carrying some rice bound up in his cloth, he started on his travels. Whenever he encountered a girl that pleased his eye, he asked her to cook his rice for him. Some laughed at him, some reviled him, none seemed inclined to comply with his modest demand, and it seemed as if he would have to take his rice home uncooked. At last he reached Swira, where he beheld a beautiful girl, who, instead of ridiculing or abusing the strange traveler, relieved him of the rice and bade him be rested. Then the kindly maiden set about preparing the rice. First she steeped it in water, then dried it in the sun, and that accomplished, rubbed the grains gently on the ground, removing the awn without breaking the rice. Calling her nurse, she dispatched that worthy to sell the bran, and with the proceeds purchase an earthen boiler, two platters, and some fuel. By the time this commission was executed the rice had been brayed in a mortar, winnowed, and washed, and was ready to be put in the boiler with five times its bulk of water. As soon as it had swollen sufficiently, the boiler was taken from the fire, the water cleared of the scum, and the boiler put back, and the rice constantly stirred by the pretty cook until she was satisfied it was properly done. By turning the boiler mouth downward she extinguished the fire, and collecting the unconsumed fuel, dispatched the old woman to convert it into butter, curds, oil and tamarinds. This achieved, she told the enraptured Sakti Kumara to go and bathe, and not to omit rubbing himself with oil. Having obeyed orders, the wife-seeker was directed to seat himself upon a plank on the well-swept floor, on which were already laid a large plantain and two platters. His charming hostess then brought him water in a perfumed jug, and administered two spoonfuls of well-seasoned rice and ghee, preparatory to serving up the remainder of the rice mixed with spices, curds, butter and milk, of which Sakti Kumara ate his fill, and then indulged in a siesta, with a mind at ease, knowing his quest was ended. As soon as he woke, he asked the girl to become his wife, and she being willing, the necessary ceremony was gone through without delay; and the supposed fortune-teller took his bride home, to astonish her as the Lord of Burleigh astonished his rustic love; but the Hindu lass was lukcier than Tennyson's heroine, for we are assured that she lived long to worship her husband as a god, to pay the most assiduous attention to his household affairs, to superintend the regulation of the family coming in due course, and make her house such an abode of bliss that Sakti Kumara was well repaid for the trouble he had taken to get a good wife, and tasted in his well-ordered home the joys of Paradise.

Furniture.

The strike amongst the furniture makers in Paris has given rise to a singular question, which the French press is discussing very learnedly. We are told that before the Middle Ages there was no such thing as furniture. There was a bed and there was a chair—more like a throne—and there was a table almost like a platform; but there was very little else. The ancient sculptures and the contents of museums of antiquities are appealed to in support of this view. Even to the Middle Ages supplied few additional items to the furniture of a nobleman's room. Art had chosen another direction for its civilizing influences, and carving in ivory, enamel, jewelry, tazzas inlaid with gems, cameos, chalices, and illuminated missals usurped the taste of artists and the patronage of amateurs. Even the carved woodwork of Belgium and Switzerland seemed to be limited to church decorations and pulpit ornaments, but it was the carvings of pulpits which supplied the transition between sculpture and furniture. At first oak, from its hardness, was the principal material used, and soon afterward ash and walnut came into vogue. The introduction of light fancy woods, such as satin, maple, tulip, belong to a much later date. France was, of course, the originator of art furniture, and the Gobelins tapestry which Louis XIV. patronized, and which came from the institution which he founded, was inconsistent with dark woods or delicate carvings. The style known still as "Louis Quinze" also demanded profuse gilding and florid decoration for the framework of the delicate needlework which adorned the chairs of the period. It was not till the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries that polished woods and severe outline took the place of the flamboyant carving and gilding which preceded them. It was at this period that mahogany owned to an accident its introduction, and it made its entry into the saloons of Europe, not through Parisian influence, but through the London market. In the year 1720 a Dr. Gibson received from a brother of his, the captain of a trading vessel, several balks of a new kind of timber just imported from the Indies. The doctor, who was furnishing a house which he had taken thought to utilize the wood for the doors and windows of his rooms. But the builders and carpenters refused to have anything to do with it. The grain was so close and the surface so hard that they could not work it with their tools. Dr. Gibson took specimens of the wood to Wollaston—at that time an eminent cabinet-maker. A whole suite of furniture was planned and executed, and at once a new fashion set in. This was the origin of mahogany furniture, which in England, at least, has survived all the changes of a fluctuating fashion for a period of over a century and a half.

There is heroic fear as well as heroic courage.

A chasm that often separates friends; sarcasm.

Unnecessary delay often ruins the best designs.

Those who jump at conclusions leap into delusions.

Wherever we go, we should take our religion with us.

When you have no observers then be afraid of yourself,

None have less praise than those who hunt most after it.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

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	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
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½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

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Job Work done on short notice.

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Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev. S. Smith will preach next Sunday morning. German.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.--D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Protracted meeting in progress in Aaronsburg. Preaching in Millheim next Sunday evening.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Rev. M. Spangler, Presiding Elder of East District, Allegheny Conference, will preach in the U. B. Church, Friday evening, 17th.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Official Directory

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dankle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

The Garfield Cabinet.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Three weeks ago the *Inter-Ocean* invited its readers to express their views as to the formation of General Garfield's Cabinet. The result was an immense number of letters, coming from every State except Rhode Island, California, Oregon and Nevada. General Grant heads the list, being recommended by most of the writers for Secretary of State. Second, the desire is for the retention of Sherman in his present position. Third, the demand is for a Stalwart Cabinet, and fourth, that such men as Logan, Conkling and Blaine should remain in the Senate. Hayes gets five votes for a Cabinet position.

Some of our patrons have requested us to write out an account of our recent trip through the eastern part of the state. Excuse us, friends, from any such job. We feel to spiteful, hateful, revengeful, vindictive—yes altogether too "mad" over the defeat of Gen. Hancock, for such work. Write a description of the historic battlefield of Gettysburg and the beautiful natural cemetry, when the ugly fact stares you in the face that the best and bravest soldier who fought and bled there, was defeated by bigated partisanship, corruption and money? No! excuse us, please.

Hancock carried nineteen states and Garfield nineteen. Except that the republicans keep possession of the official fleshpots they have but little to boast of. The people of the United States are about evenly divided between the two great parties, and subtracting the negro vote from the aggregate republican vote it will appear that the number of white democrats exceeds that of white republicans by just about *one million*.

"Profitable Employment."

Mr. Hayes, the nice gentleman from Ohio who occupies the Chief Executive chair of the nation, opens his last, long, verbose and pointless message in the following gushing style:

"By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed during the past year with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people, and with contentment at home and with peace and friendship with other nations.

This is about the strangest and most burgling mixture of truth and falsehood that has ever emanated from a President of the United States. To say that all our people have been blessed with "profitable employment" is a grass violation of the truth, and such a statement reflects no credit either on Mr. Hayes' intelligence or candor. It is true that many of our business interests have revived very much, but the country does not to-day enjoy anything like a general prosperity. The business boom, of which we heard so much before the election, has helped only certain classes and interests, the great body of the people are still suffering the pinching effects of hard times. There are yet thousands throughout the entire country who would be only too glad for *living* employment, and Mr. Hayes would not need travel very far to discover the fact, if the blandishments of position with princely salary, have not entirely blunted his naturally sparo powers of observation.

Four years of Republican administration are to come. What that may mean, capitalists and business men seem ready to guess. They are buying all sorts of securities and property, at prices which would have seemed absurd a few months ago, and they believe that the general prosperity of the country will make their ventures profitable. Perhaps they may be mistaken as to the speculative ventures. But the country has unquestionably entered upon an era of marvelous prosperity, and the shrewd men of business begin to recognize the fact.—*Middleburg Post.*

Yes—"capitalists" and business men," and we may properly add bond-holders and office-holders too, need not "guess" very much what Republican administration means—they know it by experience. To them it means increasing wealth, big dividends, high returns for investments, no taxes, and fat salaries with little to do. But how about the other classes, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer—the bone and sinew of the country? These are not promised an "era of marvelous prosperity." Indeed since the election is over and the Republicans have succeeded by the most disgraceful means ever used to carry an election, they are scarcely thought of, hardly mentioned, as a constituent part of our *great* country. What about their "marvelous prosperity"—their business boom? They have nothing of that kind, and in the opinion of our monied lords, need nothing in that particular line. They are a very useful commodity about election times to do the voting, and in the intervals to pay the taxes, but beyond that our upper crust classes seem to have no possible use for them, least of all are they over struck by anything like a business boom.

The line between wealth and poverty is more clearly and painfully marked to-day than at any former period of our history. There never was a time when the country had so many rich people and more poor. And this is the true signification of the marvelous prosperity under Republican rule.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 11, 1880.

Everybody is disappointed that the House should have gone into a wholly useless discussion of the way to count the electoral vote, but it is thought will early repent of its folly and go back to business. As to the condition of the appropriation bills, the Chairman of the committee said yesterday: "I have already reported the fortifications and pensions, and on next Tuesday and Wednesday expect to present the diplomatic and West Point bills. I think they will all be passed by the House in the order named before the end of the week. The committee is making commendable spirit in getting the bills ready for reporting, and I think the District of Columbia and naval bills will be ready soon, with a strong probability of passing both of those in the House before the holidays. The legislative, executive, and judicial the sundry civil, and the deficiency bills are generally the last to be brought up. I think I will get most of them passed before the counting of the electoral vote."

The other really necessary measures are already before Congress or nearly ready for presentation. Private bills—of which an enormous number are on the calendars of both Houses—will not probably take up much time. The Senate on Thursday acted on one, a pension bill, and so decisively rejected it that others will not be pushed.

The *Post* charges Mr. Hayes with an indecent attempt to get several Justices' off the Supreme Court bench, so that he may appoint his personal friends in their places. However, this may be, it is thought at least two of the Justices—Swayer and Strong—will retire before March 4th, and that the vacancies will be promptly filled.

Mr. Hayes is also interesting himself in retiring officers of the army who by the letter of the law may be retired. General Ord who was retired this week, and it is believed General McDowell will follow soon.

I am afraid from the indications of the meetings of committees haying charge of the Yorktown Centennial celebration yesterday, that there will be a lack of funds to make it a success unless contributions shall be promptly made throughout the Union. The almost unanimous opinion of the Committeemen was that Congress would not appropriate more than the $20,000 already given.

There is a favorable sentiment among a majority of the members of the House postal committee to subsidize a line of Brazilian steamship. When the regular postal appropriation bill comes up for action in the House, the post office committee will have an amendment to offer looking to such subsidy.

CARROLL.

ANOTHER MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Great Damage to Property, and Several Persons Reported Fatally Injured.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—The *Republican's* Carthage, Mo., special says a severe cyclone passed over that section on Saturday evening from southwest to northeast. South of Toplin fences were prostrated and houses and barns were torn down, but nobody is reported hurt.

Ten miles south of Casthage the residence and all the outbuildings of William Rayman were demolished, as were also the buildings of Mr. Forsythe, near by, but no lives were lost. Four miles to the northeast of Bay Mansha the buildings of Mr. Qumby were fatally injured.

At Satcoxie the storm raged with great fury. A blacksmith shop was totally destroyed and the Masonic Hall was twisted off its foundation and ruined. Many other buildings were badly damaged and fences and outhouses carried away.

On Round Prairie the school house was destroyed and every stone in its foundation was carried several rods. The house of John McCoy, near by, was lifted from its foundation; Mr. Newman's house was blown down, and his two little girls were fatally injured. The timber in the track of the storm was all torn up.

The town of Marshfield, which was nearly destroyed last summer, was visited by this storm, and great damage is said to have been done, nearly all the northern portion of the city being blown down again. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, the electric shocks being very violent.

If Grant is elected United States Senator for Pennsylvania as many of his republican fawners and lickspittles propose to do, won't the grand old Keystone be heavily represented in the first legislative body of the world? Shades of Clay and Webster! wouldn't they make the chamber ring with their *matchless* eloquence?

Fighting a Panther for Four Hours.

From the Friars' Point (Miss.) Gazette.

Our friend Bob Bobo, who wears the honors as the champion bear-hunter, must now pull in his horns, as from all accounts he has been beaten by the exploit of Mr. C. Jenkins, who last Thursday night killed a panther that measured 11 feet 4 inches in length, 9 inches across the foot and weighed, after being skinned, 302 pounds. The monster early in the night came up near the residence and got after a sow that had pigs. The sow took refuge under the house. Mr. Jenkins hearing the fuss went out, and, seeing the brute, got his gun and dogs and gave chase, running him a mile and a half, and after fighting him for four hours, during which all his dogs were routed and all his ammunition expended, he finally killed him with his knife. This is the largest panther we ever heard of, and Mr. N. B. Jenkins on Tuesday brought part of the scalp and a foot to town as trophies of the monster. Our friend Bob will now have to take a back seat until he can hunt up a larger one.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 5 to 5 poands of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any canse; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. iy

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ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about two miles east of Rebersburg, on or about the last of Sept. 1880, a red heifer, white along the belly, white spots at head and a cut in right ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
Dec. 9th, 2pr. WM. KREAMER.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.		9 09 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven-		9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo		11 05 a. m
"	arr. at Erie		7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg		12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.		4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		12 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg		4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		7 05 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		9 10 p. m.
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven..		7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..		7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport.		8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ...		12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia.		3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven..		11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..		3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia		6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo		9 00 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport		11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with N. C. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.	1.	3.	5.
LEAVE		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon		7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg	Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg	Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground		7 20	2 30	
Biehl		7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg		7 37	2 48	
Mifflinburg	Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg	Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont		8 10	3 35	
Laurelton		8 20	3 50	
Coburn		8 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills		10 00		
	EASTWARD.	2.	4.	6.
LEAVE		A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Spring Mills			10 20	
Coburn			10 45	
Laurelton			11 55	4 05
Millmont			12 06	4 20
Mifflinburg	Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg	Leave		12 50	4 50
Vicksburg			12 45	5 05
Biehl			12 52	5 13
Fair Ground			1 02	5 23
Lewisburg	Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg	Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon		6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

DOMESTIC
IT STANDS at THE HEAD
SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES!

USE
"Domestic"
Paper
Fashions

1880 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 Inches, Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
28-3m STODDART & CO.

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
BENJ. F. GRAFTON. STORY B. LADD
PATENTS
PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
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BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT
THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS
YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,
BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory
SALE
OF
DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,
wool Square & long Shawls, Brocha, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool &
SKIRTS, CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,
Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,
Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST!
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE
FULL-SIZE PAPER PATERNS!

A SUPPLEMENT *will be given in every number for 1881, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more alone, than the subscription price.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. in short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880 a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also Household and other receipts; articles in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50	With a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN' FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN,"
3 " " 4.50	(24 x 20) or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up the Club.
4 Copies for $6.50	With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a premium, to the per-
6 " " 9.00	son getting up the Club.
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FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Address, post-paid.
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

"Landslide from the New Cash Store."

We can sell you goods 20 per cent cheaper than you can buy them in Penns Valley. "Overdrawn? "No sir, not up to truth by oceans. In every day-life you find shipwrecks, who, if they have to fight the battles over again, would fight and conquer under that excelsior Banner upon whose silken folds were printed in ineffaceable letters of gold, "that, silent, solid, omnipotent monosylable, "Cash," the secret of our low prices. We submit our prices below, and all we ask is a comparison with old time prices."

We do not imitate in prices but lead prices to beat solid facts."

Roasted coffee	19 cents.
Green "	16 "
Essence "	25¢ "
Corn Starch	9 "
Best white sugar	10 "
Good brown sugar	8 "
Rice	9 "
Ironstone china Teas	50 "
Common " "	15 "
Goblets	65 "
Turkey Red Bank'ief	10 "
Roller Suspenders	25 "
Fire Shovels	65 "
Barkers Horse Powder	15 "
Good Syrups	11 c. qt— 40 c gal
Frishmuth Smoking Tob. original	60 "
Appleton A Muslin	07¢ "
Bleached "	06 to 08 "
Dress Goods	05 "
Black Cashmere	50 "
Men's Hats	75 "
Boy's "	40 "
Men's Cardigan Jackets (lined)	1 00 "
" Gum Coats	2 00 "
" Kip Boots	2 00 "
Clares O. N. T. Machine thread	05 c or 58 " doz
12 dozen shirt buttons	05 "
12 Rows Pins	05 "
Good Over Alls	45 "
Suit Underwear, Shirt, Drawers	69 "
School Crayon	17 "
1 qt Harrisons W. Fluid	25 "
Ladies Felt Skirts	65 "

Large assortment of Ladies Coats, and Mens Gum Boots, lower than the lowest.

The New Cash Store,

Penn Street, Millheim, Pa.

WANTED.—Good tailors, at the Bee Hive, Bellefonte.

—For your Gloves, Underwear, Shirts, Neckties and Boots, go to the Bee Hive, in Bellefonte.

—It is reported that in Pike county two young women, sisters, have exchanged lovers on account of politics.

—James C. Condo will offer a valuable home at public sale, on the premises in Georges Valley, Friday, 24, inst.

—The finest lot of Holiday Toy Books for Christmas presents for children, at the Journal Store.

—Headquarters for Bargains is Bauland & Newman's Bee Hive One Price Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

—The question of the day: "What shall I give my wife, children, sweetheart, beaux or friend, as a Christmas present?

—The Job work done in the Journal Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—It is said that Mr. Hayes will have saved about $175.000 of Mr. Tilden's salary, at the end of the presidential term.

—Just the thing for this inclement season is one of Lewin's suits. He sells absolutely cheaper than any clothing house in Centre county. 2t

—Ladies should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical dressing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Irvin died at Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 23rd, aged 72 years. She leaves a progery of 12 children, 61 grand-children and 12 great grand-children, a total of 88.

—If you wish any job work done before the holidays bring it in without delay. From Thursday the 23rd to Thursday the 30th the Journal office will have its usual winter vacation.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

The Bee Hive Store, Bellefonte, Pa., has an immense variety of goods suitable for Holiday presents, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

—The centre of attraction in Bellefonte, at this festive season of the year, is Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing Emporium, where immense quantities of clothing are sold all the time at the lowest possible prices. 2t.

—Please call and examine our stock. Our motto is—"*One price, and that the very lowest, and no misrepresentations.*"

The public's obedient servants,
BAULAND & NEWNAN
Bee Hive Store,
Bellefonte, Pa.

FLANNELS, Blankets, Cloths, Quilts of every description at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

—The big pig of Jacob Kreamer, at Patsontown, which was so well advertised, was not such a mammoth animal after all, only weighing when dressed 776 pounds. A guessing box was kept and those who guessed paid ten cents each. Charles Mallary, liveryman, of Milton, guessed the exact weight, and took the box, which contained some $25. Five guessers had 775 on their papers, and five 777, but there was only one 776.—*Ex.*

—CHEAPER than ever, Fancy Alpaca for 6 cents a yard, at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

—A ragged old tramp was arrested at Buffalo. When taken to the police station, and subjected to the customary search, he resisted furiously. His reason was apparent when $3,242 in bonds and money was found sewed up in his clothes.

PRINTER'S SONG.

In seasons when our funds are low.
Subscribers are provoking slow,
And no supplies come in to cheer
The printer, at this time of year.

—If you are blessed with this world's good you can earn a world of gratitude and blessing by making a Christmas present to some poor neighbor, of a good warm suit of clothing, such as you can get for almost nothing, at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t

—A remarkable accident occurred at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing in Christiana the other day. Two children, who were driving a single horse team, started across the track just as an eastward-bound express, two hours late, shot by. The train struck the horse's head and cut the blinds from the bridle, but strange to say the horse got up when the train had passed and jogged along.

—LADIE'S Misses' and Childrens' Furs at a great bargain, at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

—The new Christ's Reformed Church at Madisonburg will be dedicated to the Triune God, Sunday, January 9th next. Divine Services will begin on Monday morning, January 3rd. and will continue during the week, mornings and evenings. Ministers from a distance will be present to officiate. The christian public is cordially invited to attend.

W. M. LANDIS, Pastor.

ATTENTION!

Mr. MICHAEL LAMEY'S gunsmith-shop, on Penn Street, Millheim is the place for the Finest Single and Double Barrel Guns, which will be sold at the lowest price. Also a full stock of ammunition for sale.

Repairing of any kind promptly and cheaply done.

A liberal patronage is respectfully requested. 4t

—LADIE'S Coats and Dolmans in great variety, less than elsewhere, at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

—Lewis Garfield, first cousin of General James A. Gfrfield, was one of a party of three who burglarized the house of S. Barney, at Spencerville, De Kalb county, on the night of December 1, 1879. He was afterwards captured in Canada and came to trial at this place before Judge Lowry, May 24 and 27. A verdict was rendered finding Garfield guilty and placing his sentence at ten years in the state's prison. He is now serving that sentence in Michigan City prison.—*Auburn Courier.*

—Go to the Bee Hive in Bellefonte and get a good warm suit of clothing made to order.

—REPORT OF MILLHEIM GRAMMAR SCHOOL for the week ending Dec. 10th 1880.

No. of Pupils Males—24. Females—21. Total—45. No. admitted. Males—1. Females—0. Total—1. No. attending. Males—22. Females—17. Total—39. No. tardy. Males—17. Females—15. Total—32. Average attendance. Males—17. Females—13. Total—30. Per cent. of attendance Males—77. Females—76. Total—77. Visitors—1.

Only one visitor during the entire week. It will be seen by the report that the attendance has only been ordinary, for which I know no cause. Tardiness at roll call prevails, notwithstanding the many appeals already made. With the exception of 3 boys and 4 girls, all are improving admirably, all things considered. Less late hours, and a little early rising would be a great improvement, providing the time was made use of in preparing lessons.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

—Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, gives fair notice to all concerned that the licensed hotels and restaurants in Dauphin county will be greatly reduced at a license court to be held in February. The judge speaks very plainly and pointedly in the following words:

As the time is approaching when the court must determine what taverns and restaurants will be licensed in this county for the ensuing year, and it is perfectly manifest that the number now existing is too great, and ought to be diminished for the welfare of society, the benefit of public morals and diminuition of criminal offenses. Now, in order to prevent loses and disappointment on the part of those about to build, alter, improve, or rent houses under the expectation of obtaining a license to vend liquors, either as the keepers of taverns or restaurants, it is advisable for them to know in advance that the number of each throughout the county will be greatly diminished. It is therefore considered by the court that the number of licenses for taverns and restaurants in the city of Harrisburg will be reduced at least one fourth and possibly one third, and those throughout the county one fifth, and possibly more, below the present number. The persons expecting to engage in either kind of business are advised to make their arrangements accordingly.

JOHN J. PEARSON,
President Judge.

A KIND REMINDER.—Would it not be a very suitable time, friends and patrons, during the holidays, to pay off the printer? It would suit *us* very well, we are quite sure. We have quite a number of small accounts on our books, for subscription and job work, which in the aggregate would make quite a respectable sum—for poor printers at least. Now please make up your minds friends, at once to settle and pay your accounts. You expect to come to Millheim, of course, some time during the holiday season, so you can very conveniently bring along the little sum due us, and of which we stand so much in need to pay current expenses and keep our business going. We have served you as regularly and faithfully as we knew how the whole year round, and it would be only fair if you would now cheer and encourage us with a little cash and a few friendly words. Think of it—do it, please.

—Remember the Holiday season has now opened and the Journal Store on Main Street is the place to get the Finest and cheapest Novelties.

—On Wednesday evening the 8th instant the members of the St. John's Lutheran congregation of Millheim had a meeting to take into consideration the building of a church. A resolution haying direct reference to the matter was passed unanimously, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, that we as a congregation make an earnest and exhaustive effort to build a Lutheran church at Millheim, in the near future."

J. W. Snook, H. E. Duck and S. D. Musser, were appointed a committee on Plans and Estimates; and Jonathan Harter, Rev. John Tomlinson and B. O. Deininger, a committe on Financies, with power to appoint subcommittees.

Another congregational meeting will be held on the evening of January 5th, next, when said committees are expected to report. It is hoped that definite action in the matter may then be taken.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Evangelical Alliance takes time by the forelock in issuing its usual programme for the week of prayer, January 2-9, 1881. It is suggested that on Sunday, January 2, sermons be preached from the text "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever;" January 3, the general topic is praise and thanksgiving for all blessings, January 4, humilliation and confession for personal and national sins; January 5, prayer for the church of Christ, that it may be fruitful and united; January 6, prayer for the young and their instructors, for parents, colleges, Sunday-schools; January 7, prayer for all nations and rulers, for universal liberty, for cessation of wars; January 8; prayer for Christian missions and all engaged in promoting them.

WOODWARD CHIPS.

The ice-houses are being replenished with a stock of brand new ice, right from Nature's workshop.

N. W. Eby & Co. have resumed operations in the whisky distillery; they will continue to manufacture the spirits fermenti for several months.

The Woodward Hotel, the property of the late La Fayette Albright will be sold at public sale, Friday the 17th inst.

Mrs. Motz, the aged mother of John C. Motz Esq., is in very delicate health. May she be spared to all who are dear on earth.

The Woodward store swarms like a bee hive. The holiday goods are choice, charming and cheap. Mr. Spigelmyer's long experience has taught him just *what to buy* and *how to sell.*

With a uniform price, with kindness and cordiality to all, with a desire to make everybody happy, his success as a merchant is after all not so much of a miracle.

The Christmas festival is beginning to assume the form of reality. Rev. W. H. Hartman has taken charge of the music, and under his skillful management success is certain.

Have you no white clay pipes in Millheim? It seems not. Those young sports that come down here periodically on important business made a dive for the store and procured a supply of white clay and Frishmuth. While our young ladies are not averse to the pleasant fumigations of a sweet Havana, they are decidedly opposed to the horrid odors of a baked mud pipe. Those young men had better make a note of this, or they might get a notice to discontinue their visits.

JIM SCHRODER.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

We clip the following item from a correspondence from Renova to the *Clinton Democrat.* The evil spoken of is a serious one at other places than Renova. Parents think of these matters much too lightly—if they think of them at all; and many a life has been wrecked, many a soul ruined merely because they are too indulgent or negligent to do their duty:

OUR BOYS.

Our boys—are they bad boys? Yes, many of them are very bad boys. Why? Parents are responsible. They, the parents, seem to take no moral responsibility as to their boys. It is wrong—decidedly wrong for parents who have brought offspring into the world to take no heed to their training. Many of them are apparently waifs upon the great ocean of time. They seem to have no guiding star, and their frail barks are dashed against all the miserable quicksands of a wicked and perverse world. Ruin haunts them at every step; and is it any wonder that they are bad, when the parents permit their boys and in many cases *their girls* from eight to fourteen years of age to travel the streets at *all hours of the night*, regardless of consequences? Fathers, did it ever occur to you that you were blasting the happiness of a priceless soul by a mistaken philanthrophy? You want to be kind to your boys; you desire them to understand that you are doing what you can to render them happy here. It is all wrong. It is a curse to your bright and cheerful boys. Stop it—stop it at once—keep your children in off the streets at nights, and the baneful influences of bad men and bad women will not reach them, and they will grow up useful men in society. Parents, fathers, mothers, preachers and laymen lend us your influence to break down this fearful evil and to destroy the human maelstrom that is surely drawing our boys and girls to certain destruction. Do it, and do it at once, or the curse of an offended God will rest upon you, and your gray hairs will go down to the grave wretched, miserable beings for having failed to properly execute the commission given you.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., in Gregg township, John Emerick, aged 28 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Prepare for Snow!

James C. Condo

AT

PENN HALL, PA.,

has just completed a lot of very superior

SLEIGHS,

which he offers at moderate prices. He warrants them made of first class stock by skillful and experienced mechanics. Give him a call before you buy elsewhere. He will guarantee satisfaction in all respects. 47-3m

THE PHILA. Branch CLOTHING HOUSE

Has now opened its Immense Stock of Fall & Winter Clothing. They Suit your eyes, your person and your POCKETS.

Samuel Lewin, Manager, BELLEFONTE, PA

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.05
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	65
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5.40
Bran & Shorts, per ton	.09
Salt, per Bbl.	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.00
Butter	26
Hams	12
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	26
Potatoes	
Lard	5
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the ERICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 30-1y

FALL AND WINTER OPENING !!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of

French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING

in all its Branches a

SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CAL WELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury o disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled. Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address,
J. W. FLENNER & CO.,
Lock Box 314, Washington, D. C.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who's willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

PENSIONS.

EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury, is entitled to pension.

PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to.—Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES re-opened.

ABANDONED CASES finished.—Copies of Lost Discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—PATENTS PROCURED.

Address with stamp,
H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,
36-6m Box 592. WASHINGTON, D. C

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co.,
25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

Bee Hive!

1880 FALL 1880.

This mammoth Dry Goods House is now opening its

SECOND IMMENSE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS,

For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 35 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Beaver Cloth at 35 cents, worth 50.
1000 yards Twilled Cashmeres only 12 1-2 cents, worth 18 cents.
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300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
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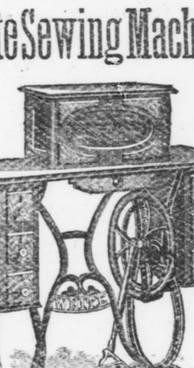

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Last Century Hurricanes.

The colonists in Louisana during the year 1723 were dragging along sluggishly and miserably a rickety sort of existence, when, on the 11th of September, there burst upon them a tremendous hurricane, which lasted three days. The church, the hospitals and thirty houses in the modest little hamlet of New Orleans were prostrated by the wind. Three ships that were in port were completly wrecked, the crops were destroyed, very few of the edifices on the embryo farms of the colony could withstand the fury of the hurricane, and were swept away like chaff or autumn leaves. The desolation was so widely spread and so intensely felt that that the first impulse of the people in their despair was to quit the colony for ever; and no doubt they would have executed their design if they could have procured means of transportation. A company of infantry that had embarked at Biloxi for New Orleans availed themselves of this favorable opportunity for escape, took possession of the vessel and forced her captain to sail for Charleston, where they landed safely with their arms and baggage. On the 25th of February, 1741, Beauchamp, the French commander at Mobile, gave in a dispatch to his Goverment the description of a dreadful hurricane which began on the 11th of September, 1740, and which produced very extensive disasters in what was then called the Colony of Louisiana. "The hurricane," he said "was so violent that here (Mobile) it blew down several houses, and among others the edifice which Mr. Bizeton had constructed, not only as a store, but as a house of refuge for sailors. Unfortunnately it contained all the flour and provisions destined for the subsistence of the garrison. I was obliged to send the garrison a fishing along the coast for the barrels which had been thrown into the water and part of which were staved in. Without this barrel-fishing we should have run the risk of dying of hunger, as our resources were limited to six or eight barrels of flour which were in the fort.. "The wind was so furious that if it had continued forty-eight hours, as all hurricanes generally do, we should have been inundated. Fortunately it blew only twelve hours, but with such force that half of Dauphine Island was carried away, and more than three hundred head of cattle were drowned on the island. We have lost a greater number of them on this coast and at Pascagoula. This loss is severely felt by the poor population of this section of the country. The effect produced by the force of the wind is almost incredible. There was lying before the guardhouse of Dauphine Island a cannon of four pound caliber. The wind transported it eighteen feet from where it was. This fact is sworn to by all the inhabitants of the island. This hurricane, which lasted twelve hours, began in the night of the 11th of September, and ceased on that day at noon. But although its duration was not long, it caused much damage. To cap the climax there came another hurricane on the 18th of the same month, which destroyed the rest of our resources. This wind, which blew from the north-northeast, and which was accompanied by heavy rain, caused an overflowing of all the rivers from Carolina to this place. The first hurricane was from east-southeast. Luckily these hurricanes did not pass over New Orleans and the adjacent country, where all the crops have turned out to be pretty abundant. Otherwise the whole colony would have been in a frightful condition for the want of provisions.

Diving for Fish.

Every time that a steamer anchors at Aden numbers of little boys swim round the vessel, and dive for the coin pitched to them in the water by the passengers. Their skill is undoubtedly great, but the fishermen of the Nicobars, and a few among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo, are reputed the most skilful swimmers in the world. The men of the Nicobars capture fish by the hand. They glide about in their light skiffs, intently watching the translucent water; when they obtain a favorable opportunity, they take a sudden dive straigth down upon their finny prey. The fish are generally so startled that they dart hither and thither, now up and now down, without continuing their swift movements in any one given direction. The diver has therefore little difficulty in coming within arm's length of them. It is however, esteemed to be but a poor feat to seize and bring up one fish. A man should be able to catch simultaneously two fish —one in each hand. This is frequently done, and the best swimmers think nothing of it. If a man wishes to show his prowess in the water, he chases and kills a shark, often twice as long as himself. To many of the fishermen of the coast of Nether India, shark-hunting in water is somewhat like what fox-hunting is in England.

Curious Facts About Tools.

When we study the construction of our most important instruments we discover to our astonishment that the latter are true copies of some parts of our body, and simply a further completion of them. In the first stone hammer man has unknowingly imitated his forearm with closed fist; in the shovel and spoon we see the forearm and hollowed hand; in the saw we find a reproduction of a row of teeth; tongs represent the closing together of thumb and fingers; in the hook is a bent finger reproduced; the pencil is simply a prolongation of the fore finger; so, we see in all instruments, from the simplest to the most complicated, only an improvement and completion of the human organs; and thus we find that all the inventional thoughts of men are directed towards the same aim as that toward which organic development tends.

AGRICULTURE.

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.—The common cows of the country are treated unfairly by writers on cattle generally. Epithets designed to reflect severely and unjustly, are used by those who ought to be honest with the cows that supplied them in infancy with a good and generous supply of milk, cream and butter. The truth is that the so-called *scrub dunghill* are *grades*, and very frequently grades from ancestors of right royal blood. In fact, there would be fewer scrubs if the general cow was treated better—housed better, fed better, handled better. These are jelements which help greatly to make up the good and profitable dairy stock for cheese, butter or milk production. If we depend upon the common stock we must weed out the weedy and only cherish and keep the best. A good cow of any herd or breed ought to pay a fair interest on her cost and keeping; otherwise she should be discharged—should be sent to the butcher. Where the dairy stock is raised—and this is the quikest and surest way to create, improve and perfect a dairy—only good cows calves should be raised, and the sire of calves should be a son and grand-son of good cows. The law of selection is potential in results. By this plan we have seen dairies of great excellence from common stock, Common stock is, in such a relation, hardly fair to the improved herd, for indeed, if we have been thorough, every cow in the dairy should be an uncommonly good animal.

MANURES FOR DIFFERENT LANDS — The coarse manures should generally be applied to the heavy clays, especially if vegetable matter is lacking. Their fermentation in the soil disintegrates it, and promotes fertility. Usually clay soil has abundance of plant food, but not in available shape for crops. Hence something to bring out what is in the soil is needed. Concentrated and mineral manure are best adapted to cold and mucky land. Here there is plenty of vegetable mould, but it is not active. Great manures are best adapted to sandy or gravely soils. Here vegetable matter is always deficient. Some sands and gravels are lacking in other respects also, and in such cases the land is worth little for farm uses. On the land a sand, or better still a gravel that has plenty of lime, potash and phosphates, is the very best land to work because it is always dry, warm and quick; and if it has a somewhat heavier subsoil, it has the ability to endure an unfavorable season better than any other. The best test of a sand or gravel soil as to fertility is to observe the clover catch and growth. If a farmer can get a good clover catch every year on sand or gravel, he has the means in his own hand of making it as rich as he wants it.

IN the older pastures, blackberry bushes have in many localities become a troublesome pest, and to eradicate them is generally a matter of very unsuccessful effort. An old farmer, who has had his share of bother and defeat, has found a sure remedy. During the winter he mows them down, and if convenient, runs a field roller over them to smash them down. Between the cutting and a dry spell in the early spring, they will accumulate a considerable quantity of leaves and grass which together with the stalks will make a furious fire. As soon as the new shoots make their appearance, turn in a flock of sheep, and as the brier shoots will be exceedingly tender, the sheep will devour them as fast as they appear, and the continued eating by the sheep will eradicate them in one season.

COOKED MEAT FOR FOWLS.—Fowls as well as dogs become quarrel some if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw it is rather harsh and crude, compared with the mild, natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft and easily dissolved by digestion. Occasionally, for variely, a little meat may be given raw. Fish, when plenty is more conveniently given boiled, because in that state the fowls easily pick every morsel from the bones, and no mincing is required. Cadndlers' scraps have the advantage of being already cooked, and on that account, as well as many others, they are excellent.

LIVE STOCK.—A little extra feed brings cattle and horses to the beginning of winter in good order. The tops of carrots, beets and turnips may be fed to good advantage, and there is a great deal of sweetness in the October pasturage. Where much corn is planted, there will always be soft ears and "nubbins" which are best fed to horses and pigs.

The Indian Boys at Hampton School.

When they first began to make beds, the sheets were either tucked up under the pillows or laid on the outside. One boy was found to have seven sheets, who did not know the proper use of two. The janitor helped me carry a bedstead into the sitting-room. The boys were called in and seated in a semi-circle, and I began the process of bed-making, the boys grunting and laughing as it proceeded. When the clothes were neatly tucked in and the pillows shaken and put into place, I said: "Now, boys, I will show you how to get into bed," which I did. Then, through the interpreter, I asked who was willing to try it. He had hardly put the question when a boy who had objected to having his hair cut, when he first came, stepped forward. He began where I did and followed every moment, so closely had he observed. No sooner did he finish than there was a stunning applause. He was then asked to show us how to go to bed, and when his head touched the pillow and he drew the clothing up round him, up went another shout.

An Honest Official.

"A bribe!" exclaimed the honest official, starting back, as though stung. "A ber-ribe! and to me! Good gracious man! do I look like a man to trifle with my trust! You have grossly insulted me, and I despise you and your venal offer! Stay, one moment," he added, as the timid tourist, alarmed at the storm of indignation he had evoked was hastily taking himself off in a very "sorry-that-I-spoke" kind of mood, "stay a moment. Don't be in quite such a hurry. Look here!"—and so saying, the honest official lowered his voice and drew nearer to his tempter—"suppose, now, I was such a man as you took me to be, what would you be ready to stand?

DOMESTIC.

MEDICAL USES OF EGGS.—For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand can be applied immediately. It is a somore cooling than the "sweet oil of cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emolient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs to enable nature to assume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

TO RENOVATE MEN'S CLOTHING.—My husband had a beaver overcoat, for which he paid $30, which had become so faded as to be scarcely fit to wear. I took some benzine and cleaned the collar; then I took a sponge and dampened the coat thoroughly with water, into which I had previously dissolved a tablespoonful of copperas, and then I dipped a dark woolen cloth into a dye made by dissolving about five cents-worth of extract of logwood, taking care to put it on evenly and not wet the coat through: then after drying, I washed it thoroughly with soapsuds by dipping a cloth in it and rubbing so as to get the dye off, so that it would not blacken; then by adding a new binding and button, the coat looked nearly as well as new.

TO MAKE LOBSTER CROQUETTES — Mince the flesh of a Lobster, season with salt, spices and a little cayenne. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, mix with it a tablespoonful of flour, then the lobster and some chopped parsley; moisten with a little stock until the mixture looks like minced veal; then stir into it off the fire a couple of yolks of eggs, and put it by to get cold. When nearly so shape it into the form of corks, egg them, and roll them in baked bread crumbs. After the lapse of an hour egg and bread-crumb them again, taking care to preserve the shape. After a little time fry them a nice color in hot lard.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.—Take them daily from the nest and pack, small end down, in any clean and nonconducting material, like fine sand, sifted coal or wood ashes, and set away in any cool and dry place where the temperature will not rise above 75 deg. or better, 65 deg. or 60 deg. Where these conditions are to be attained, preservation in lime-water or salt is wholly unnecessary, because limed eggs are at least flashy, because the air being excluded in the low temperature maintained, eggs will keep sweet and sound for months.

LEMON MERINGUE.—Beat the yolks of six eggs with a patent beater until they are thick, add the juice of two lemons and their rind, grated, and a cup of sugar. Cook in a farina kettle. When the mixture begins to thicken, add the whites of the eggs beaten till they stand alone. Line a deep dish with sponge cake; pour in the mixture, and cover all with the beaten whites of two eggs, and four spoonfuls of sugar. Brown in a quick oven. This is a nice substitute for jelly cake.

TURNIP SOUP.—This soup should be made, all but adding the turnips, the day before it is required. Stew a knuckle of veal with an onion and a bunch of sweet herbs in six quarts of water; cover closely and stew gently five or six hours; put in a cool place; the next day remove the grease, fat and sediment; cut five or six turnips into thin slices and stew slowly in the soup until tender; then add half a pint of cream; thicken with a little flour and butter, and season to taste.

THE following simple directions for making durable marking-ink may perhaps be useful, as that which is sold is not always good: Put two pennyworth's lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) into half a tablespoonful of gin, and in a day or two the ink is fit for use. The linen to be marked must be first wet with a strong solution of common soda and be thoroughly dried before the ink is used upon it. The color will be faint at first, but by exposure to the fire it will become quite black an very durable.

ANTS.—Red ants may be banished from a pantry or store-room by strewing the shelves with a small quantity of cloves, either whole or ground. We use the former, as not being so likely to get into the food placed upon the shelves. The cloves should be renewed occasionally, as after a time they lose their strength and efficacy.

STAINS.—Remove ink stains from carpets with milk, and afterward wash with fine soap, a clean brush, and warm water. For grease spots use powdered magnesia, fuller's earth, or buckwheat. Sprinkle on the spots and let lie until the grease is absorbed; renew the earth, magnesia or buckwheat until the grease is removed. Time and patience will in this way remove the worst of grease spots.

SOUPES MAIGRES, MADE OF BOTATOES. —Boil six good-sized potatoes; when they are cooked pass them through a sieve; put the potatoes in a stewpan, with two pints of milk, a spoonful of butter, and let it boil; salt it to taste; keep stirring it frequently.

WHEN washing fine laces do not use starch at all; in the last water in which they are rinsed put a little fine white sugar, dissolve it thoroughly, and the result will be pleasing.

WHEN the hands are chapped, instead of washing them with soap, employ oatmeal, and, after each washing, take a little dry oatmeal, and rub over the hand so as to absorb any moisture.

EGG SAUCE.—Boil three eggs hard, cut them into small squares and mix them in good butter sauce, make very hot and squeeze in some lemon juice before serving.

MUTTON CHOPS.—Sprinkle with vinegar, pepper and salt; dip them in egg, sprinkle with cracker or bread crumbs and fry.

ALUM and plaster of Paris, well mixed in water and used in the liquid state, form a hard composition and also a useful cement.

HUMOROUS.

THERE may be sweeter music than a mother singing to her child, but it is never heard on earth. True enough. Particularly when we hear a robust female of the Emerald Isle, with a voice like a famished hyena, warbling to her little one:

"Go to shlape me bobby.
Shet your eyes tu wanst,—
Yer the image ov yer daddy,
Go to sh——

Arrah, ef you don't shet yer two eyes an' shtop yer howlin' thish blessid minit I'll wring the neck o' ye—yer crossh little brat." Yes, it is very sweet.

A LADY had in her employment a young man from the country. On certain occasions he was instructed to inform any company who might ring at the door, that "Mrs ——was not at home." One day John made this reply to a lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to his mistress, she said, "John, what did you say to the lady?" "I told her that you were not at home." "Well, John, I hope you did not laugh. "Oh, no, ma'am," said John, "I never laugh when I tell a lie."

THEY were walking arm in arm up the street, and just ahead of them was a woman in a splendid dress. The setting sun was gilding the western heavens and throwing a beautiful crimson glow all over the earth. He said, in a subdued tone, "Isn't it lovely?" "Well, I don't know," was the reply of his fair companion; "I don't think the trimming matches very well, and it doesn't fit her a bit." He shuddered.

"PA, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a youngster, at the breakfast-table. "Why, of course I am," responded the father. "What makes you ask such a question, my son?" "Oh! only I thought maybe you wasn't, as you never read it at home." The urchin dodged, but he wasn't quick enough.

A POP, in the country, met an ugly steer in a narrow lane and called out to a farmer in an adjacent field, "See here, Mister, is this your animal?" "Yes," answered the farmer. "Well, he won't let me pass." "Suppose you let him pass, then?" "There isn't room." "Well, then, perhaps he'll *toss up with you* for it." The fop climbed the fence and made a safe detour.

AN exchange says: "Pennsylvania Dutch girls make good preserves," but it doesn't say how much sugar you take to a pound of Dutch girl, nor how long you let 'em boil. The recipe for preserving Dutch girls should be published.

"THESE timber thieves must be checked in their outrages?" exclaimed a member of Congress. "Yes," murmured a number of the lobby, "or who knows how soon they may pounce down here and carry off a lot of wooden-headed Congressmen."

A BOYISH novic in smoking turned deadly pale and threw away his cigar. Said he: "That's sumthin' in that air cigar that's made me sick." "I know what it is," said his companion, pulling away: "What?" "Tobacker."

A FEW years since, at the celebration of our national anniversary, a poor pedler who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."

LATELY a gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with "Know one woman, by these presents." "You are wrong,' said a by-stander, 'it ought to be "know all men." Very well,' answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will of course."

AN Illinois chap, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open, and turned completely inside out."

"I'M a census-taker," said he smiling in the doorway "All right, but you musn't incensus," said the man of the house, and he was immediately arrested and fined $100, according to law.

"SIT down!" said a nervous old gentleman to his son, who was making too much noise. "I won't do it," was the impudent answer. "Well, then, stand up. I will be obeyed!"

"The trouble is,' says Calino, the mythical French inhocent to who all platitudes are now credited, "that to be celebrated one must be known."

JOHN B. GOUGH complains of liquor drinking on railway trains. There is a "smash" there pretty often, to say nothing of the conductor's punch.

A WESTERN editor says one hug is worth a dozen love letters, and they cannot be produced as evidence in a breach of promise suit, either.

YOUNG housewife: "What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hen set on them a little longer."

A STRONG argument in favor of short skirts is that they give plain girls a chance. What nature has denied the face, she often gives to the understanding.

DOCTOR—"You must drink claret to build up your system." Patient—"Oh, don't ask me to do that, doctor. I am a wine merchant; I know how it's made."

PERSONS who wear wigs are unsafe in Missouri. A tornado is liable to come along at any moment and leave them baldheaded.

LABOUCHERE says that there is little difference between the crossing sweeper who wants a penny and a politician who wants a place.

AN Omaha bride was married barefoot because her husband's family went that way and she didn't want to seem proud.

THE fire-place is a grate thing but an old oyster-can punched full of fine holes is a grater.

THAT woman who neglects her husband's shirt front is no longer the wife of his bosom.

HINT to politicians: Millers make poor party men. They are generally bolters.

MANY a man slips three cent pieces into the contribution box with a ten cent air.

THE dancing master is always taking steps to improve his business.

ISN'T it queer that contractors should be engaged to widen streets?

M. Marey, the distinguished French professor, has been making exact observations with the pneumograph, an instrument which registers with precision the respiratory movements. Choosing five young men belonging to the school for military gymnastics at Faisanderie, observations were made during five months, both after prescribed exercise and during repose. It was found that the number of respirations was reduced from twenty to twelve in the minute, while their amplitude was more than quadrupled. More than this, after five months of gymnastic exercise the respiration became independent of the periods of exercice and rest. Consequently, the normal circulation was made more active, about twice as much blood passed through the lungs with each respiration, and the general health was improved. The machine burnt more carbon and give out less smoke, These results are of a highly practical character, and show how much the general health is influenced by a proper use of the lungs. At the same time, violent exercise, such as with heavy dumbbells, used with a view of strengthening the chest, is decidedly injurious,

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

Wood Products of Norway.—The *Building News* (London) states that a great revival has lately taken place throughout Norway in all department of the timber and planed-wood trades, which have suffered severely from a protracted depression. The wood pulp manufacture, however, has fared better, the demand from Great Britain and France being persistently on the increase. At the commencement of the year there were 21 factories at work, the production for the last three years being as follows: 1877, 295,700 cwt., value £78,300; 1878, 386,482 cwt., value £96,600; 1879, 400,000 cwt., value £90,000. Although the production in 1879 exceeded what the previous years, prices were lower, from the great local competition: but as esparto grass has risen in value, it will very soon favorably influence the price of wood pulp, the more as the English paper makers contracted pretty largely for paper pulp during the winter, to the amount of 2,000 tons in excess of the ordinary demand. The wood pulp used in England contains about 50 per cent of moisture, but the French paper makers prefer having it air-dried, containing only 8 per cent. There are also four mills employed in making millboard from paper pulp. These are used for bandooxes, and are all sent to England.

"Home, Sweet Home," is much sweeter where Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) is used; labor, clothes and temper are preserved by its use. Trial shows its merit. Have your grocer get it.

New Process of Embalming.—One of the most simple and effective processes, it would appear, for preserving the dead, has recently been brought forward in Germany. By this method, it is stated, the dead bodies of human beings and animals fully retain their form, color and flexibility continuously, and may be dissected, while decay and offensive smell are completely prevented—the muscular flesh, upon incision, presenting the same appearance as in the case of a fresh dead body. The liquid used for this purpose is prepared as follows: Three quarts boiling water, three and one-half ounces alum, six drachms common salt, three drachms saltpetre, two ounces potash and two and one-half drachms arsenic acid; the salts are dissolved in the water, and then there are added two pints of glycerine and one-half pint of wood alcohol. The embalming is accomplished by simply saturating and impregnating the bodies with this compound, from one and a half to five quarts being used for a single body,

"As now improved and perfected,
No oil was ere so clean,
Diseases of the skin and scalp,
Are cured by CARBOLINE."

Artifical indigo is now prepared, according to Auerbach's new and successful method, by mixing together and heating moderately one part of dry monouitroalizarin, five parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, and one and one half parts glycerine—1262 specific gravity. Reaction commences at 107 deg. C., and becomes violent, the temperature rising to 200 deg; much frothing takes place with evolution of sulphuric acid and aerolein. The whole mass, when frothing has subsided, is poured into water, boiled up and filtered, the residue being boiled out three or four times with dilute sulphuric acid. The mixtures filtrates are allowed to cool, and blue separates in brown crystals; these are purified by mixing with water and adding borax till the solution becomes brownish violet—the blue with the boric acid forming an insoluble compound. This residue is washed, decomposed with an acid, and the pure blue obtained by this means as a violet silky paste.

Mrs Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicine.—*Boston Globe.*

A Rare Pharmaceutical Product.—A specimen of the essential oil of aloes has recently been exhibited to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. This oil is described as a pale yellow, mobile liquid, specific gravity 0.836, and boils at from 266 to 271 degrees C., and though to its presence the odor of aloes is due, it exists in such quantities that only about two fluid drachms are obtainable from 500 pounds of aloes. In taste and smell the article resembles the oil of peppermint—the boiling point of the latter, however, being only about 190 degrees, C. Its qualities are presumably aromantic and antispasmodic.

Behm and Wagner. in their sixth issue of the Population of the Earth, which has just appeared, estimate the total population at 1,455,923,450. Two years ago the estimate was about 1,430,000,000. Europe is assigned 315,929,000 inhabitants; Asia, 834,707,000; Africa, 205,679,000; Australia and Polynesia, 4,031,300; the Polar regions 82,000; the United States, 48,000,000,

To cough and at the same time be entertaining is impossible. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will reach your case. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE best gift to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity, and to the sick, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"For Derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

"REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga."

"Having tested personally and in my practice your Simmons' Liver Regulator, I have found it just the medicine needed as a family remedy, by persons living in a warm climate, and especially by those inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florida.

"J. F. MCKINSTRY, M. D.,
Gainesville, Fla."

GOING home from church, she remarked to her husband: "Did you notice that baldheaded man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before, with a bald-head." Then he shut her up by replying: "My dear, I was baldheaded before I was a year old."

"MADAM, your boy can't pass at half-fare; he's too large," said the conductor of a train, which had long been detained on the road. "He may be too large now," replied the matron, "but he was small enough when we started." The conductor gave in.

THE waves of a woman's handkerchief have wrecked many a man, and the waves of a woman's hand without the kerchief, have wrecked many a small boy.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that same back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action.—RAN-CRIPT.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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PERMANENTLY CURES
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LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

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KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

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